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ABSTRACT

This report describes research undertaken to assess the attitudes of teenagers and those who most influence them--their parents, teachers, and school principals. The research attempted to identify factors that could increase or diminish the likelihood teenagers would use cigarettes, alcohol, or illegal drugs. Parents were identified as the key to keeping adolescents drug-free. The more parents were hands-on, that is the more they established appropriate rules and standards of behavior plus monitored their teenagers, the lower the youth's risk of substance abuse. Chapter 1 discusses key findings and establishes the relationship between hands-on parents and their teenagers' risk of substance use. Chapter 2 explains how the risk of teen substance abuse was calculated. Chapter 3 discusses positive effects of a strong parent-child relationship, the family structure, and ethnicity. Chapter 4 relates the relationship of hands-on parents to family structure. Chapter 5 explains why the happenings at school and after school are important. Chapter 6 describes additional findings. Appendixes include a sample performance, survey methodology, and survey results. (JDM)

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National Survey of American Attitudes on Substance Abuse VI: Teens

February 2001

Conducted by QEV Analytics

Funded by: The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
The Substance Abuse and Mental
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Foreword and Accompanying Statement by Joseph A. Califano, Jr. Chairman and President

For the past six years, CASA has been engaged in the unprecedented undertaking of surveying attitudes of teens and those who most influence them--parents, teachers, school principals. Other surveys seek to measure the extent of substance abuse in the population; our survey probes substance abuse risk. We seek to identify factors that increase or diminish the likelihood that teens will use cigarettes, alcohol or illegal drugs in an effort to develop the most effective means of helping teens avoid substance abuse.

CASA's surveys have consistently found that the family is fundamental to keeping children away from tobacco, alcohol and illegal drugs. The 2000 **CASA National Survey of American Attitudes on Substance Abuse VI: Teens** is an attempt to assess systematically the impact of parental conduct on the likelihood of teen substance abuse. This is an enormously complex task and, as with any such cutting edge analysis, we see this as a work in progress. We believe it provides important insights that can help parents instill in their children the will and skills to resist the lure of cigarettes, alcohol and drugs.

The loud and clear message of the survey is this: moms and dads should be parents to their children, not pals. Mothers and fathers who are parents rather than pals can greatly reduce the risk of their children smoking, drinking and using drugs. They can counter negative media influences and the availability of marijuana and other drugs in a teen's world. Whatever the family structure, whether the teen lives with both parents, a single mom or a single dad, their risk of smoking, drinking or using illegal drugs in "hands-on" households is dramatically lower than that of the average teen.

This year we surveyed 1,000 teens age 12 to 17 (526 girls and 474 boys).

The most striking conclusions are these:

- "Hands-On" Parents--parents who establish a household culture where they consistently set down rules and expectations for their teen's behavior and monitor what their teen does--have teens at substantially lower risk of smoking, drinking and using illegal drugs than the average teen.

- For the sixth year, teens continue to say drugs are their most important concern. At least one-quarter of teens have a friend or classmate who uses Ecstasy.

- The good news is that cigarettes are tougher for teens to buy this year. The bad news is that marijuana is easier.

- For the first time this year, we asked teens whose biggest concern was drugs what it was that concerned them most about drugs. Fifty percent said drugs either "ruin your life," "cause harm" or are "addictive." The fact that drugs are illegal was of most concern to only two percent.

Parents: "Hands-On" vs. "Hands-Off"

For the past four years, CASA has identified parents as the key to keeping kids drug-free. Our 2000 survey makes an even stronger case. The extent to which the household culture is "hands-on"--the more parents establish appropriate rules and standards of behavior and monitor their teens--the lower the teen's risk of substance abuse

This year, for the first time, CASA correlated each teen's risk of substance abuse with a series of 12 possible actions the teen attributed to his or her parents. We then categorized parents in three categories--"hands-on," "half-hearted" or "hands-off." Teens living in "hands-on" households have parents who consistently take 10 or more of these 12 actions: monitor what their teens watch on TV; monitor what they do on the Internet; put restrictions on the music CDs they buy; know where their teens are after school and on weekends; expect to be and are told the truth by their teens about where they *really* are going; are "very aware" of their teen's academic performance; impose a curfew; make clear they would be "extremely upset" if their teen used pot; eat dinner with their teens six or seven times per week; turn off the TV during dinner; assign their teen regular chores; and have an adult present when the teen returns from school. The survey found:

- Only one in four teens (27 percent) lives with "hands-on" parents. Teens with "hands-on" parents are at one-fourth the risk of teens living with "hands-off" parents.

- Nearly one in five teens (18 percent) lives with "hands-off" parents--parents who fail to consistently set down rules and expectations--and are at four times the risk of substance abuse of teens with "hands-on" parents.

"Hands-off" parents consistently fail to set rules and monitor their teen's behavior (they take five or less of the previously described 12 actions). Here are some examples of how a teen's risk increases when parents **fail to**:

- **monitor their teen's television and Internet viewing, and restrict the music CDs they purchase**. These teens are at twice the risk of those teens whose parents monitor these activities.

- **know where their teen is after school and on weekends or expect their teen to tell them where they are going at night or on weekends**. Teens whose parents do not keep track of their whereabouts are at twice the risk of teens whose parents do.

- **impose a curfew**. Teens without a curfew are at one and a half times the risk of teens who have one.

- **have dinner with their teens six or seven times per week.** Teens who do not regularly eat dinner with their families are at one and a half times the risk of teens who

have dinner with their parents nearly every night.

- **closely monitor their teen's academic performance**. Teens whose parents are "very unaware" of how their teen is doing at school are at nearly three times the risk of teens whose parents are "very aware" of their teen's schooling.

- **give their teen a clear message about marijuana use**. Teens whose parents would "not be too upset" about their teen's pot use have teens at more than triple the risk of teens whose parents would be "extremely upset."

Despite the conventional wisdom that many teens do not want their parents to establish rules and expectations, the survey found that teens with "hands-on" parents are much more likely to have an excellent relationship with their parents than teens with "hands-off" parents:

- 47 percent of teens living in "hands-on" households report an excellent relationship with their fathers compared with 13 percent of teens living in "hands-off" households.

- 57 percent of teens in "hands-on" households report an excellent relationship with their mother compared with only 24 percent living in "hands-off" households.

Teens Still at Risk/Ecstasy Prevalent

The CASA survey found 14.6 million 12 to 17 year-olds (61 percent) are at moderate or high risk of substance abuse. Nineteen percent are at high risk, 42 percent are at moderate risk.

Other indications that drugs remain a serious threat to our children:

- In 1999, 60 percent of teens said they expected never to try an illegal drug in the future; in 2000, the figure dropped to 51 percent.

- In 2000, more than 50 percent of all teens and about 61 percent of teens in high school said drugs were used, kept or sold at their school.

For the first time CASA asked teens about their proximity to Ecstasy:

- Twenty-eight percent of teens know a friend or classmate who has used Ecstasy and 17 percent know more than one user.

- Ten percent of teens say they have been to a rave and Ecstasy was available at 70 percent of these raves.

Parent Power

Over the past few years, CASA's surveys have told us that parents have a significant opportunity to influence their teens. As in 1999, far more teens surveyed in the 2000 survey who had *not* tried marijuana credited their parents (49 percent in 2000, 42 percent in 1999) with this decision than any other influence. Parent power is the most underutilized tool in combating substance abuse.

It is time for every parent to look in the mirror rather than look outside to what everyone else can do. Parents should ask themselves, "Am I a parent to my teen or a pal? Do I monitor what my teen watches on television and on the Internet, what CDs he or she buys and listens to? Do I know where my teen is after school and on weekends? Have I made it clear that I would be *extremely upset* if my teen used marijuana? Do I know how my teen is doing in school? Have I set a curfew for my teen? Do we have dinner together as a family most every night--without the television on?" The more CASA examines teen risk of substance abuse, the more it becomes clear that parents have enormous power for good. Parents need to ask themselves every day: "What am I doing today to keep my kids drug-free?"

I want to express CASA's appreciation to Steve Wagner, President of QEV Analytics, for his insightful work in analyzing the data. We

appreciate the counsel of our survey advisory group members: John Schulenberg, Ph.D., Senior Research Scientist at the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research and a Principal Investigator on the Monitoring the Future study; Peter Bearman, Ph.D., Professor of Sociology, Columbia University and Director of the Institute for Social and Economic Theory and Research, Columbia University and co-Principal Investigator of The National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health; Robert Shapiro, Ph.D., Chairman, Department of Political Science, Columbia University and Editor of "The Poll-Trends" *Public Opinion Quarterly*; Timothy Johnson, Ph.D., Director of the Survey Research Laboratory, University of Illinois, Chicago and Associate Professor of Administration; Richard R. Clayton, Ph.D., Scientific Director of the Center for Prevention Research at the University of Kentucky; Nicholas Zill, Ph.D., a Psychologist and Vice President and Director of the Child and Family Study Area, Westat, Inc., and J. David Hawkins, Ph.D. Director, Social Development Research Group, University of Washington.

Alyse Booth, CASA Vice President and Director of Media Relations, was project manager for this effort. She has done a superb job in helping analyze the data and was ably assisted by Stephanie Goichman, Communications Associate. William Foster, Ph.D., Senior Vice President and Chief Operating Officer, and others at CASA lent their counsel. Steve Kilgore helped prepare the charts and Steve Kitts handled administrative tasks.

Finally, let me also express our deep thanks to The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) which provided the funding.

All these individuals and institutions helped, but CASA and QEV Analytics are responsible for the content and analysis of this report.

Chapter I
Key Findings

Overall Trends

In terms of exposure to illegal drugs in their daily lives and attitudes toward illegal drugs, America's teenagers remain at substantial risk.

- For the sixth year in a row, drugs are the most important problem teens say they face.
- The percentage of teens who said they expected to never try an illegal drug in the future has dropped significantly from 60 percent in 1999 to 51 percent in 2000.
- In 1999, 33 percent had friends currently using marijuana; in 2000, 34 percent did.
- In 1999, 48 percent of teens knew a user of hard drugs; in 2000, 44 percent did.
- In sum, 14.6 million 12 to 17 year-olds (61 percent) are at moderate or high risk of substance abuse (this estimate is based on the U.S. Census population figure for 12 to 17 year-olds of 24 million in the December 2000 Current Population Survey [CPS]).

Cigarettes have become tougher for teens to buy; marijuana slightly easier:

- In 1999, 47 percent of teens said cigarettes were the easiest substance for them to buy (compared with marijuana or beer); in 2000, only 33 percent say cigarettes are easiest. In 1999, 27 percent said marijuana was easiest compared with 33 percent in 2000. This decline in the perceived ease of obtaining tobacco may reflect a new "get tough" attitude toward underage tobacco sales and consumption.

The Advent of Ecstasy

For the first time CASA asked teens about Ecstasy: 28 percent of teenagers know a friend or classmate who has used Ecstasy and 17 percent know more than just one user. Ten percent of our sample have been to a rave. Ecstasy was available at 70 percent of these raves.

"Hands-On" vs. "Hands-Off"

When parents are "hands-on"--meaning they supervise their teenagers and impose rules or standards of behavior--their teenagers are at substantially lower risk of substance abuse than teens from "hands-off" households.

Households with "hands-on" parents (27 percent of teen households) have teens at half the average risk of all teens. Teens from households with "hands-off" parents (18 percent of teen households) are at four times the risk of teens from households with "hands-on" parents.

- Teens whose parents monitor their TV viewing, Internet usage, or CD purchases are at half the risk of substance abuse as those whose parents do not monitor these activities.

- Teens whose parents know where their teen is after school and on weekends, and who expect their teen to tell them where they are going, are at half the risk of substance abuse as teens with parents who do not.

- Teens whose parents are "very aware" of how their teen is doing in school are at about one-third the substance abuse risk as teens with "very unaware" parents.

- Teens who believe their parents would be "extremely upset" if the teen used marijuana are at one-third the risk of teens who say their parents would "not be too upset."

"Hands-On" Parents and Excellent Relationships

Teens with parents who are "hands-on" are much more likely to have excellent relationships with their parents than are other teens. Only 24 percent of teenagers living in "hands-off" households report an excellent relationship with their mother vs. 57 percent living in "hands-on" households. Thirteen percent of teens living in "hands-off" households report an excellent relationship with their father, while 47 percent of teens living in "hands-on" households report an excellent paternal relationship.

The Impact of Drug-Free Schools

The risk of substance abuse for a student who attends a school in which illegal drugs are kept, used and sold is more than twice the risk of a student in a drug-free school. Fifty percent of teens attend schools which are not drug-free.

Chapter II
How CASA Calculates Teen Substance Abuse Risk

For the past six years CASA has conducted a major survey of public opinion on substance abuse, seeking answers to this question: "Why do some teenagers succumb to the use of illegal substances while others do not?"

This survey continues an analysis aimed at revealing the factors which contribute to teen substance abuse risk. The risk of substance abuse can be attributed to identifiable characteristics of teenagers, their household, their parents and their school environment. By identifying factors which contribute to a teenager's apparent risk of substance abuse, we discover targets for prevention and intervention.

This year's survey, like previous CASA surveys, is not intended to be an epidemiological study of substance abuse. For measurements of the actual incidence of drug and other substance usage, there are other sources of data. This survey was conducted by telephone between October 20, 2000 and November 5, 2000 with a randomly selected sample of teenagers (age 12 to 17) living in the United States. Despite assurances of confidentiality, we assume that some teenage respondents will be reticent to admit illegal activities over the telephone to someone unknown. Therefore, this survey--like any telephone survey--most likely underreports the extent of use of illegal drugs or the consumption of tobacco products and alcohol by underage teenagers, and over-reports positive behaviors.

Consequently, the CASA strategy for assessing the substance abuse risk of a teenage respondent is to measure the prevalence of illegal drugs, tobacco and alcohol in the teen's daily life. We look at the teen's response to eight survey questions and combine them to yield a "substance abuse risk score," calculated for each teen respondent. Factor analysis also confirms the validity of combining the eight indicator variables into a single scale. The average risk

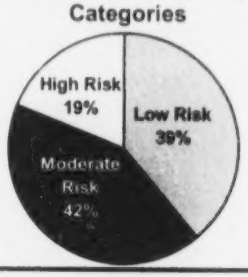
score for all teens is 1.00; some teens have risk scores below average and some above average.

1. How often have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days? (Question 24)
2. Do your friends drink alcoholic beverages? (Question 25)
3. How often do you get drunk? (Question 29)
4. How many of your friends use marijuana? (Question 31)
5. Do you know a friend or classmate who uses acid, cocaine or heroin? (Question 32)
6. How long would it take you to buy marijuana? (Question 36)
7. Have you ever tried marijuana? (Question 65)
8. How likely is it that you will try illegal drugs in the future? (Question 67)

CASA collapsed the individual risk scores into three ranges of scores placing each of the 1,000 teens surveyed into three categories of risk: 39 percent of teens have a low risk of substance abuse, 42 percent are at moderate risk and 19 percent are at high risk. (Figure 2.1)

Figure 2.1

Teen Substance Abuse Risk Categories



- Many smoke (63 percent smoke, 44 percent daily)
- Most have tried alcohol (38 percent currently drink alcohol in a typical week)
- Most get drunk (54 percent at least once per month)
- Most have friends who use marijuana (86 percent)
- Most know of friend or classmate using acid, cocaine or heroin (71 percent)
- More than half could buy marijuana in less than one hour (62 percent)
- A vast majority have tried marijuana (85 percent)
- More than half say future drug use "likely" (53 percent)

- Very few smoke (95 percent did not have a cigarette in past 30 days)
- Few drink alcohol (17 percent)
- Few get drunk (27 percent)
- Many have marijuana-using friend (43 percent)
- More than half know a friend or classmate using acid, cocaine or heroin (61 percent)
- Many could buy marijuana in a few hours or less (42 percent)
- Few have tried marijuana (12 percent)
- Half admit any possibility of future illegal drug use (54 percent)

- Almost none smoke (99 percent did not have a cigarette in past 30 days)
- Almost none drink alcohol (97 percent)
- None get drunk (100 percent)
- Very few have friends who smoke marijuana (3 percent)
- Few know user of acid, cocaine or heroin (15 percent)
- More than half would be unable to buy marijuana (53 percent)
- None have tried marijuana (100 percent)
- Majority say they will never try illegal drugs (77 percent)

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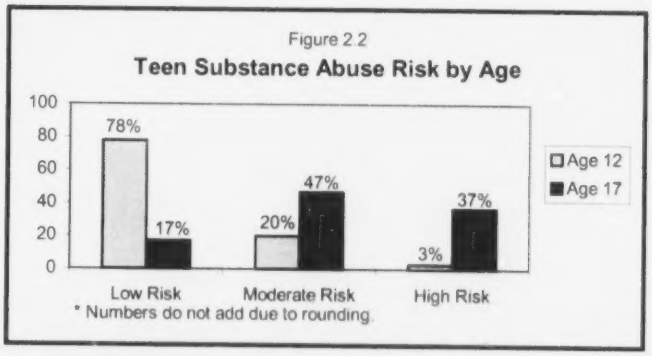
Age Increases Substance Abuse Risk

Substance abuse risk (as we have measured it) increases dramatically with the age of the teen: among 12 year-olds, 78 percent are at low risk of substance abuse, while 20 percent are at moderate risk and three percent are at high risk. By comparison, among 17 year-olds, only 17 percent are at low risk, 47 percent are at moderate risk while 37 percent are at high risk. (Figure 2.2)

Figure 2.2



At age 12, 38 percent of boys and 27 percent of girls say future drug use is "possible." By age 17, this increases to 63 percent of boys and 50 percent of girls. By age 17, half of teens (50 percent) admit to either smoking, drinking, getting drunk, using marijuana or intending to use drugs in the future. (We suspect these questions under-report the actual extent of substance use.) Of all teens surveyed, 42 percent of all teenagers report being completely clean (*never* having smoked a cigarette, consumed alcohol or tried marijuana.)

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Chapter III
Teens at Lower Risk When Parents are "Hands-On"

In 1996, CASA was the first research organization to recognize that the practice of having regular dinners together as a family is associated with a substantial reduction in teens' substance abuse risk (we repeated this question in the 2000 survey and the result is the same: more frequent dinners are associated with reduced risk). Family dinners represent a measureable symbol of parental engagement in the teen's life.

In this year's survey, we continued to explore the impact of the culture of the family on substance abuse risk, asking a series of new questions concerning the extent to which parents actively monitor their teens' activities and establish expectations for positive behavior. These questions collectively paint a picture of how parents exercise their parental prerogatives. Through the statistical technique of factor analysis, we combined the responses to 12 survey questions to form an index of the exercise of parental authority.

In "hands-on" households, teens said their parents perform at least 10 of the actions described in the 12 questions. In "half-hearted" households, teens said parents perform six to nine of these actions. In "hands-off" households, teens said parents perform five or fewer of these actions.

The 12 survey indicators that define the index of parental authority and distinguish between "hands-on" and "hands-off" households are presented below in order of importance to the risk of substance abuse:

- Parents expect to be told where teen is going in the evening or on weekends and is told the truth by the teen (which 56 percent of teens "always" do, questions 16 and 17).

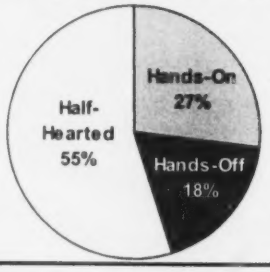
- Parents have made clear they would be "extremely upset" to find teen using marijuana (68 percent of teens report this, question 38).

- There are not periods of time of an hour or more after school or on weekends when parents do not know where their teen is (74 percent, question 14).
- Parents monitor what teen is watching on TV (just 50 percent of teens live with a parent who does, question 51).
- Parents impose restrictions on the kind of music CDs teen is allowed to buy (36 percent of teens live in such a household, question 52).
- Parents are very aware of how teen is doing in school (67 percent are, question 50).
- Parents monitor teen's Internet usage (69 percent of teens have Internet access at home and 39 percent have parents who monitor their Internet activities, question 53).
- Family typically has dinner together six or seven nights a week (47 percent, question 47).
- Teen has a weekend curfew (72 percent do, question 54).
- An adult is always at home when teen returns from school (42 percent, question 11).
- Teen is responsible for completing regular chores (88 percent are, question 43).
- The TV is not on during dinner (it is turned off in 58 percent of households, question 48).*

Each of the first seven of these indicators of "hands-on/hands-off" parenting are independently important (significantly related) to the teen's risk of substance abuse. But all of them taken together as indicators of a prevailing household culture of parental authority yield a composite index which is hugely predictive of substance abuse risk.

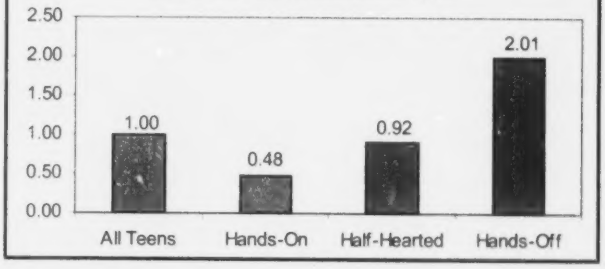
Only about one-quarter of our nation's teens (27 percent) live in households where their parents are "hands-on," meaning that they establish rules and expectations of behavior in their households. Fifty-five percent of teenagers live in "half-hearted" households where their parents are less consistent in setting rules and standards of behavior. Eighteen percent live in households with "hands-off" parents or absentee parents. (Figure 3.1)

Figure 3.1
Teens by Household Type



The risk for teens living with "hands-on" parents is half what it is for the average teen; for teens living in "hands-off" households the risk is double the average teen and is four times greater than for teens in "hands-on" households. The risk for teens in "half-hearted" households is twice that of teens in "hands-on" households. (Figure 3.2)

Figure 3.2
Risk Scores by Household Type



* Whether TV is off during dinner and the teen finds dinner enjoyable (question 49) decrease in importance to substance abuse risk as the frequency of having dinner together as a family increases. When dinners are less frequent, there is greater importance placed on the quality of the dinner experience.

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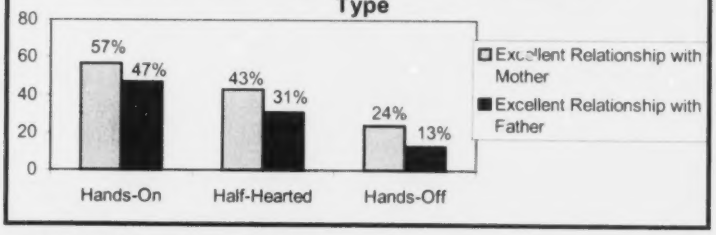
"Hands-On" Parents More Likely to Have Excellent Relationship With Teen

Not only does the exercise of parental authority directly affect a reduction in substance abuse risk, it also appears to have a positive effect on the teen-parent relationship. Only 24 percent of teenagers living in "hands-off" households report an excellent relationship with their mother vs. 57 percent living in "hands-on" households. Thirteen percent of teens living in "hands-off" households report an excellent relationship with their father, while 47 percent of teens living in "hands-on" households report an excellent paternal relationship. (Figure 3.3)

Figure 3.3

Teen/Parent Excellent Relationship by Household Type



Ethnicity and Family Structure

Thirty percent of white/non-Hispanic teenagers, 18 percent of African-American teenagers and 23 percent of Hispanic teenagers reside in households headed by "hands-on" parents. Twenty-nine percent of teens living with both biological parents and 24 percent of teens living with their biological mother and no father are a part of a "hands-on" parent household.

Age of Teens Effects "Hands-On" Parents

There is a significant age effect upon the "hands-on/hands-off" parent index. Perhaps because older teens enjoy greater freedoms, the older the teenager, the less likely parents are fully "hands-on." The difference between households with younger vs. older teenagers suggests a migration from the top category of "hands-on" parents to the middle category of "half-hearted" parents as the teen ages. Nonetheless, in further analysis which controls for this age effect, the index of the exercise of parental authority retains a very strong relationship with substance abuse risk score--far greater than any other variable in this survey. Together, age of the teen and the index of parental authority explain 40 percent of the variance in the substance abuse risk score.

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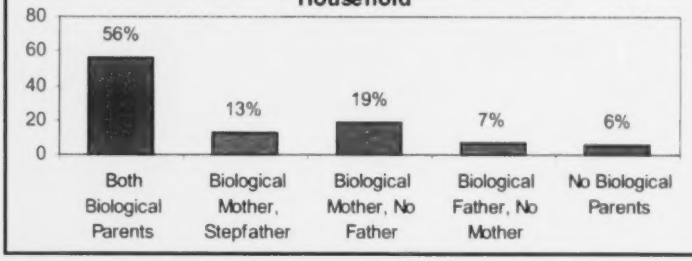
Chapter IV
Relationship of "Hands-On" Parents to Family Structure

Fifty-six percent of teens surveyed live with both biological parents; 13 percent live with their biological mother and stepfather; 19 percent live only with their biological mother. About seven percent live with their biological father; about four percent with their father alone and 2.3 percent with a stepmother. (0.7 percent did not indicate whether they lived alone with their father or with a stepmother. (Figure 4.1)

Figure 4.1

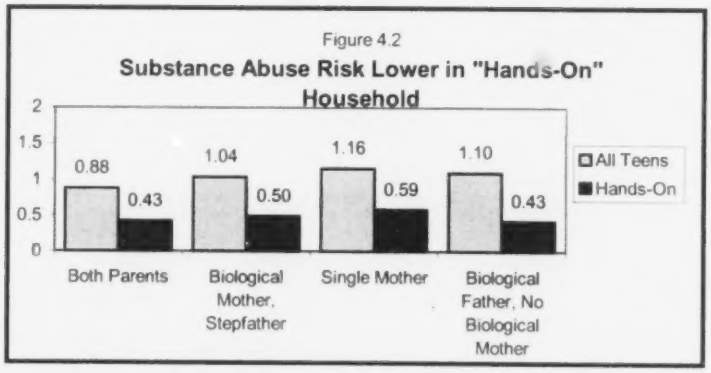
Where Surveyed Teens Live: Structure of Household



Teens living with both biological parents have a slightly lower risk of substance abuse than a teen living with a single mother or with the mother and a stepfather.

Being a "hands-on" parent can significantly lower the teen's risk regardless of family structure. While the average substance abuse risk score for all two-biological parent households is 0.88, for two-biological parent households with "hands-on" parents the average risk score drops to 0.43. In households with a biological mother and a step father, the average risk score is 1.04; when the parent is "hands-on" it is 0.50. In households with a biological mother and no father, the average risk score is 1.16; when the mother is "hands-on" it is 0.59. In other words, a teen living with a single mother who is "hands-on" is at lower risk of substance abuse than the average teen living in a two-parent household. (Figure 4.2)

Figure 4.2



The survey found that teens living with a single mother who regularly spend time with their absent father are at lower risk of substance abuse than teens who do not see their father. Teens who regularly spend time with their biological father have a substance abuse risk score of 1.04 compared with a risk score of 1.21 for teens who do not see their father.

Chapter V
What's Going on at School Matters

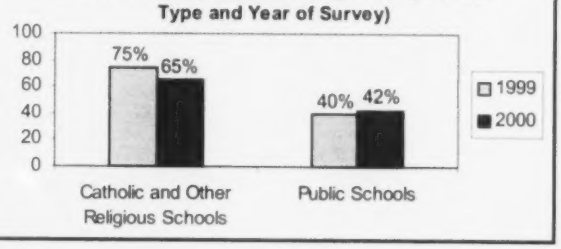
A large majority of our teens attend public schools (88 percent). Six percent attend Catholic schools, two percent other religious-affiliated schools and four percent nonreligious private schools. Enrollment in private schools declines a bit with age and is highest among the youngest teens (12 and 13 year-olds).

In 1999, 53 percent of teens said their schools were not drug-free, meaning drugs are kept, used and sold on school grounds. This year 50 percent reported attending schools with drugs. Religious schools are more likely to be drug-free than public schools, according to our survey respondents. Two-thirds (65 percent) of Catholic and other religious school students report their school is drug-free vs. 42 percent of public school students. (Figure 5.1)

Figure 5.1

Most Public School Students Not in Drug-Free Schools

(Percent Saying School is Drug-Free by School Type and Year of Survey)



The risk of substance abuse for a student in a nondrug-free school is twice the risk for a student in a school that is drug-free.

- The percentage of students in nondrug-free schools who have tried marijuana (28 percent) is more than twice the percentage of students who have tried pot in drug-free schools (12 percent).

- The percentage of students in nondrug-free schools who know a user of acid, cocaine or heroin (62 percent) is more than twice the percentage of teens in drug-free schools (26 percent).

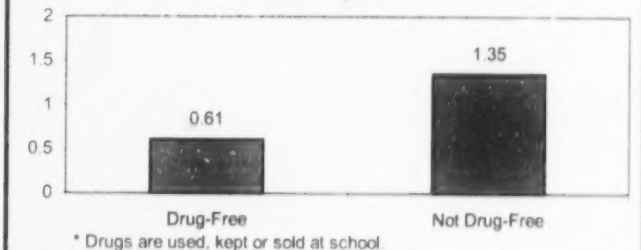
- The percentage of students in nondrug-free schools who get drunk on a monthly basis (9 percent) is more than four times the percentage of students in drug-free schools (two percent).

- The percentage of students who smoke in nondrug-free schools (19 percent) is nearly three times the percentage of teens in drug-free schools (seven percent).

These results underscore the importance of securing a drug-free school environment for every student. The average substance abuse risk score for students in drug-free schools is 0.61, but for students in non-drug free schools the average risk score is 1.35--more than twice as high. (Figure 5.2)

Figure 5.2

Teen Risk Score Doubles When School is NOT Drug-Free*



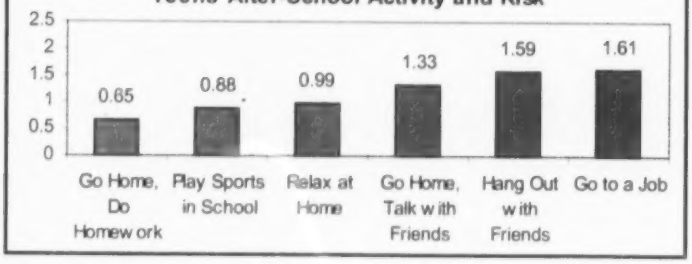
* Drugs are used, kept or sold at school

What Teens Do After School Matters

What teens typically do after-school also is relevant to their risk of substance abuse. Those who go home to do homework are at least risk; those who hang out with friends or go to a job are at greatest risk. (Figure 5.3) Jobs may elevate risk because of an age effect--older teens are more likely to have after-school employment and average substance abuse risk score increases with age. But after-school employment also gives teens disposable income. According to a recent study by the National Academy of Sciences' National Research Council and the Institute of Medicine, when teenagers work more than 20 hours a week, the work often leads to lower grades, higher alcohol use and too little time with their parents and families.

Figure 5.3

Teens' After-School Activity and Risk



Chapter VI
Other Notable Findings

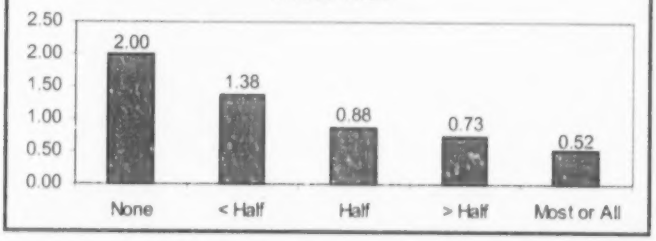
Religious Involvement

Again, a teen's religious activity is a significant factor in that teen's risk of substance abuse. The quarter (26 percent) of teens who never attend religious services have an above average substance abuse risk score (1.30), while weekly and more frequent attendees (44 percent) have a lower than average risk score (0.75).

This year for the first time we asked about the degree of religious participation of the teen's friends. We found the proportion of a teen's friends who attend religious services appears more relevant to the teen's risk score than even the teen's own degree of religious attendance. The nine percent who report none of their friends regularly attend religious services have an average risk score of 2.0; the 25 percent who report that less than half of their friends attend religious services have an average risk score of 1.38. At the other end of this continuum, the 22 percent who say most or all of their friends attend religious services have an average risk score of just 0.52. (Figure 6.1)

Figure 6.1

Religiously Active Friends and Substance Abuse Risk



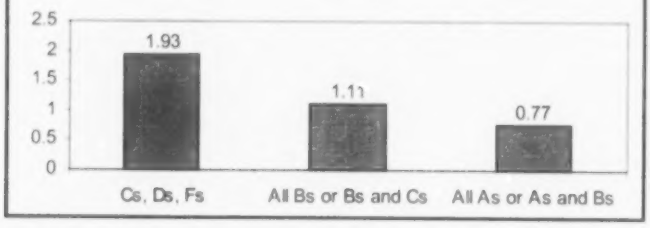
Academic Performance

While we have encountered in our qualitative research students with strong academic records who use drugs, the survey found that grades and substance abuse risk are inversely related: the

higher the grades, the lower the risk score. Teens getting mostly As and Bs in school have the lowest average risk score at 0.77, while teens getting Cs, Ds, or Fs have a risk score of 1.93. (Figure 6.2)

Figure 6.2

Academic Performance and Substance Abuse Risk

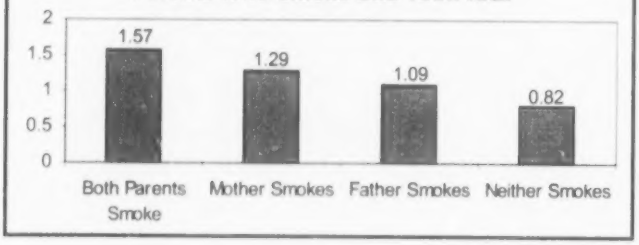


Parents Who Smoke

Parents also lead by example: teens living with parents who do not smoke are at roughly half the risk of teens living with two smoking parents (0.82 vs. 1.57). The data suggest a mother's smoking is more harmful to a teen's substance abuse risk than a father's smoking (Figure 6.3). Parents who drink alcohol also appear to elevate risk, but more modestly.

Figure 6.3

Parents Who Smoke and Teen Risk



Appendix A
Sample Performance

A good way to assess the quality of the achieved survey sample is to compare the results obtained in the survey with known characteristics of the target population, in this case the national population of teenagers between 12 and 17 years of age. Five demographic characteristics are of particular interest to us: age, sex, race, ethnicity and family structure.

Our benchmark is the March 2000 Current Population Survey (CPS) conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau,* which is itself a survey--not a census--but for our purposes is considered definitive. Table A.1 compares the achieved results of our survey with the results of the CPS. The reported survey results throughout this report are weighted, meaning mathematically adjusted to correct for an over-representation of 15 and 16 year-olds. Table A.1 reports both our initial unweighted and final weighted results.

Finally, respondents were asked at the conclusion of the interview if their answers could be overheard by someone at their home. Twenty-four percent said they could be overheard. Teens who believed that someone could overhear the interview had a lower risk score (0.88 vs. 1.0) suggesting some may have been cautious about giving responses that indicate substance abuse risk.

* CASA used the December 2000 CPS to determine the most current population figures for teens ages 12 to 17 because it provides the most recent age distribution data (see p. 1). The March 2000 CPS data was used for weighting because this survey provides the most household characteristics.

Table A.1

Characteristic	Unweighted Survey	Weighted Survey	CPS Estimates
Sex + Age			
Male, 12 years old	5.5	8.4	8.4
Male, 13 years old	8.1	8.6	8.6
Male, 14 years old	7.0	8.4	8.4
Male, 15 years old	9.5	8.4	8.4
Male, 16 years old	9.0	8.7	8.7
Male, 17 years old	8.3	8.9	8.9
Female, 12 years old	6.2	8.1	8.1
Female, 13 years old	7.9	8.2	8.2
Female, 14 years old	8.8	8.2	8.2
Female, 15 years old	12.1	8.0	8.0
Female, 16 years old	8.6	8.0	8.0
Female, 17 years old	9.0	8.2	8.2
Race + Ethnicity			
White, not Hispanic	61.5	61.2	64.2
Hispanic, any race	16.4	16.2	14.3
Black, not Hispanic	13.6	13.7	15.3
Asian-American	4.7	4.6	4.6
Native American	2.4	2.5	1.6
Family Structure			
Two biological parents	54.7	54.4	
Biological mother, stepfather	12.1	12.2	
Biological Father, stepmother	2.3	2.3	
Two step parents	0.5	0.5	
Subtotal, Two Parents	69.6	69.4	69.5
Biological mother, no father	19.0	18.9	
Stepmother, no father	0.1	0.1	
Subtotal, Mother Only	19.1	19.0	22.6
Biological father, no mother	3.8	4.0	
Stepfather, no mother	0.2	0.2	
Subtotal, Father Only	4.0	4.2	4.3
Neither parent	5.6	5.7	3.6

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Appendix B
Survey Methodology

This survey was conducted by telephone, utilizing a random digit dial technique in which a pool of telephone numbers was created representing all 48 continental states in proportion to their population, using extensive information concerning telephone number assignments across-the-country. (The random generation of telephone numbers has the advantage of capturing unlisted numbers). This pool of randomly generated telephone numbers was prepared by Survey Sampling, Inc. of Connecticut.

The random digit telephone numbers were called. The household was qualified for participation in the survey by determining that a teen age 12 to 17 lived in the household (see questionnaire for screening questions). At least four call-back attempts were made to each telephone number before the telephone number was rejected.

In total, 1,000 teenagers were interviewed between October 20, 2000 and November 5, 2000. The margin of sampling error for a survey of this size is ±3.1 percent at a 95 percent confidence level (meaning, were it possible to interview all teenagers in the country between the ages of 12 and 17, the results would vary by no more than ±3.1 percent, 19 times out of 20, from what was found in this survey).

After comparing the results of the survey with known national population characteristics, weighting was applied to bring the achieved age and gender distribution into line with national statistics. Data collection was supervised by QEV Analytics of Washington, DC. This report was written by Steven Wagner, who was responsible for the survey analysis.

Table B.1 summarizes the number of calls necessary to achieve the completed sample of 1,000 interviews and presents the results of all of our calls to the random digit dial (RDD) sample generated by Survey Sampling, Inc.

Table B.1

Results of Telephone Calls	Numbers	Percent
Initial pool of randomly generated telephone numbers	70,000	
Business number	5,634	
Fax number	3,941	
Not in service	19,879	
Subtotal, Operational residential telephones	40,546	
No answer	5,775	
Busy	888	
Answering machine	2,622	
Arranged for call back, unfulfilled	336	
Language barrier	629	
Subtotal, Potential respondents	30,296	
Ineligible (no teen 12 to 17 in household)	21,630	71.4
Refused to provide qualifying information*	7,421	24.4
Mid-interview termination	189	0.6
Post screen age (Q3) termination	56	0.2
Completed interviews	1,000	3.3

* In this survey, we are seeking respondents representing a small subpopulation of all residents of the United States (roughly 10 percent). We are not able to distinguish here between refusals to participate by a telephone gatekeeper (typically a parent) and the eligible teen himself or herself. But we would expect that 27,266 of 30,296 households dialed at random would not have a resident teenager 12 to 17 years of age. Therefore, we expect that perhaps 5,636 or so of the refusals were in fact ineligible households not willing to respond to the screening questions.

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Appendix C
2000 CASA Survey of Teenagers, 12 to 17
Weighted Frequencies

Introduction: "Hello, my name is (_____) and I'm calling from QEV Analytics, a public opinion research firm. We are conducting a very important nationwide survey on the future of youth for a research center at a major university. We are looking for teenagers between 12 and 17 years-old to participate in this survey. Is there someone between 12 and 17 living at your home?"

[IF YES] May I speak to that person?
[IF NOT AVAILABLE] When would be a good time to call back?
[IF NO] Thank and terminate.
[IF ASKED, "WHAT IS THIS ABOUT?," RESPOND: "We're talking with teenagers across the country about their experiences and their opinions on issues of importance to teenagers. This is an annual survey on the conditions of our youth sponsored by a research center at a major university."

[INTRO FOR TEENAGE RESPONDENT]

Hello, my name is (_____) and I'm a college student interviewing teenagers across the country about what it's like to be a teenager in America today. This is not a sales call; I am not going to ask you to buy or do anything. I just want to learn about some of your experiences and opinions on issues of importance to teenagers. Your answers are completely confidential. I don't have your name, and no one will ever know how you responded. This interview will take about 12 to 15 minutes and there are no right or wrong answers to these questions. At any point you can refuse to answer a question or stop taking the survey altogether.

TELEPHONE NUMBER
SOURCE CODE
1. ORIGINAL CALL
2. REDIAL OF PREVIOUS INTERVIEW

1. First, what is your age, please?

17%	12
17%	13
17%	14
17%	16
17%	17
0%	OTHER (THANK AND TERMINATE)

2. What grade are you in?

4%	6
15%	7
18%	8
17%	9
15%	10
16%	11

13% 12
1% OTHER
* NO RESPONSE

* asterisk indicates a response of less than 0.5% but greater than 0.

3. Gender [BY OBSERVATION, ASK IF NECESSARY]

51% MALE
49% FEMALE

Please tell me whether you live with the following adults:

4. Do you live with your biological mother? [IF NO] Do you live with a stepmother?

87% BIOLOGICAL MOTHER
3% STEP MOTHER
10% NEITHER
* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

5. Do you live with your biological father? [IF NO] Do you live with a stepfather?

61% BIOLOGICAL FATHER
13% STEP FATHER
25% NEITHER
2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

6. [IF NOT LIVE WITH BIOLOGICAL FATHER] Do you regularly spend time with your biological father?

total	subsample	
14%	35%	YES
24%	61%	NO
1%	4%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
61%	-	NOT ASKED

5/6 Combined

56% BOTH BIOLOGICAL PARENTS
13% BIOLOGICAL MOTHER/STEP FATHER
19% BIOLOGICAL MOTHER/NO FATHER
7% BIOLOGICAL FATHER/NO BIOLOGICAL MOTHER
6% NEITHER BIOLOGICAL PARENT

7. Do you live with an adult who is not related to you?

12% YES
88% NO
* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

[PROGRAMMING NOTE: IF RESPONDENT LIVES WITH ONLY ONE BIO OR STEP PARENT, PUT QUESTIONS REGARDING PARENTS IN THE SINGULAR. IF RESPONDENT LIVES WITH NEITHER PARENT, ASK ABOUT GUARDIAN].

8. What kind of school do you attend: public, private but not religious, Catholic, or other religiously affiliated?

88% PUBLIC
4% PRIVATE, NOT RELIGIOUSLY AFFILIATED
6% CATHOLIC
2% OTHER RELIGIOUSLY AFFILIATED
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

Please tell me if you agree or disagree with the following statements.

9. The first is, "I am happy to be at the school I attend" - do you agree strongly, agree somewhat, disagree somewhat, or disagree strongly with this statement?

51% agree strongly
35% agree somewhat
7% disagree somewhat
7% disagree strongly
1% don't know/NO RESPONSE

10. The next is, "I feel like I am a part of this school" - do you agree strongly, agree somewhat, disagree somewhat, or disagree strongly with this statement?

50% AGREE STRONGLY
34% AGREE SOMEWHAT
10% DISAGREE SOMEWHAT
6% DISAGREE STRONGLY
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

11. When you come home from school, how often is there an adult at home … [READ OPTIONS]

42% ALWAYS
26% USUALLY
21% SOMETIMES, or
10% NEVER
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE [DO NOT READ]

12. [NOT ASKED IF ADULT "NEVER"AT HOME OR "DK" RESPONSE TO Q11; PRE-CODED OPEN END] What adult is most often at home when you come from school?

total	subsample	
58%	65%	MOTHER
17%	20%	FATHER
2%	3%	OLDER BROTHER/SISTER
*	*	HOUSEKEEPER/BABYSITTER
7%	8%	GRANDPARENT
3%	3%	OTHER RELATIVE
1%	1%	OTHER ADULT
1%	1%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
11%	—	NOT ASKED

13. [PRECODE OPEN END] In general, what are you most likely to do in the afternoon after school?

3%	PARTICIPATE IN A SCHOOL ACTIVITY
13%	PLAY ON A SPORTS TEAM
3%	PARTICIPATE IN OTHER ORGANIZED ACTIVITY
33%	GO HOME/DO HOMEWORK
13%	GO HOME/RELAX OR WATCH TV
4%	GO HOME/TALK WITH FRIENDS ON THE PHONE
4%	GO HOME/SURF THE INTERNET OR PLAY ON COMPUTER
5%	GO HOME/DO SOMETHING ELSE
14%	HANG OUT WITH FRIENDS
5%	GO TO A JOB
*	VOLUNTEER
2%	OTHER RESPONSES
1%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

14. Are there times after school or on weekends when your parents [or parent or guardian] do not know where you are? I'm talking about for a period of an hour or more.

25%	YES
74%	NO
1%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

15. IF YES] When does this happen: [READ OPTIONS]

total	subsample	
4%	18%	AFTER SCHOOL
2%	6%	AT NIGHT
11%	44%	ON WEEKENDS
8%	31%	ALL OF THESE
*	2%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE [DO NOT READ]
75%	-	NOT ASKED

16. When you go out in the evening or on weekends, do your parents [or parent or guardian] ask you where you're going, or expect you to tell them where you're going to be?

94%	YES
4%	NO
2%	I DON'T GO OUT
*	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

17. [IF YES] And how often do you tell them the truth, about where you're really going - always, usually, sometimes, or never?

total	subsample	
56%	59%	ALWAYS
26%	28%	USUALLY
11%	11%	SOMETIMES
1%	2%	NEVER
*	*	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
6%	-	NOT ASKED

18. Overall, do you think you have too much freedom, too little freedom, or about the right amount of freedom for someone your age?

6%	TOO MUCH FREEDOM
14%	TOO LITTLE FREEDOM
79%	ABOUT THE RIGHT AMOUNT OF FREEDOM
1%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

19. Some people have many close friends, some people have a few close friends, some people are pretty much loners. Which of these best describes you?

54%	MANY FRIENDS
42%	FEW REALLY CLOSE FRIENDS
4%	LONER
1%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

20. [PRECODE OPEN END] What is the most important problem facing people your age - that is, the thing which concerns you the most?

(education)

10%	DOING WELL IN SCHOOL
4%	GETTING INTO COLLEGE
1%	THE GENERAL LACK OF QUALITY EDUCATION

(drugs)

21%	DRUGS
3%	ALCOHOL
2%	TOBACCO

(moral values)

1% DECLINING MORAL STANDARDS/IMMORALITY
1% LACK OF RELIGION /SPIRITUALITY
1% TELEVISION/MOVIES/POP CULTURE

(social issues/relations)

14% SOCIAL PRESSURES (POPULARITY AND "FITTING-IN")
3% SEXUAL ISSUES
2% GETTING ALONG WITH PARENTS [OR PARENT OR GUARDIAN]/OTHER PROBLEMS AT HOME

(violence)

5% CRIME AND VIOLENCE IN SCHOOL
2% OTHER CRIME AND VIOLENCE

(economics)

1% JOBS/ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
1% LACK OF MONEY

7% OTHER RESPONSES
20% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

21. [IF DRUGS MENTIONED IN Q12] What is it about drugs that concerns you the most? [OPEN ENDED]

total	subsample	
7%	31%	DRUGS CAN RUIN YOUR LIFE/CAUSE HARM
4%	17%	I FEEL PEER PRESSURE TO USE DRUGS
3%	11%	OTHER HARMFUL EFFECTS/CAUSES ACCIDENTS
2%	8%	ADDICTIVE
2%	8%	USE OF DRUGS IS WRONG
2%	8%	EASE OF GETTING DRUGS
1%	5%	TOO MANY YOUTH USING
*	2%	ITS ILLEGAL
*	1%	NOT A REAL ESCAPE
2%	10%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
79%	—	NOT ASKED

22. Thinking now about your own close circle of friends, how many of your friends smoke at least one cigarette a day - none of them, less than half, about half, more than half, or all of them?

55% NONE
26% LESS THAN HALF
7% HALF
6% MORE THAN HALF
5% ALL OF THEM
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

23. Do either of your parents currently smoke at least one cigarette a day? [IF YES] Which of your parents smokes [DO NOT ALTER THIS QUESTION BY WHICH PARENTS RESPONDENT LIVES WITH]?

15%	YES, MOTHER
13%	YES, FATHER
10%	YES, BOTH
62%	NO, NEITHER
*	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

24. How often have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days ... [READ OPTIONS]

87%	NOT AT ALL
4%	LESS THAN ONE CIGARETTE PER DAY
4%	ONE TO FIVE CIGARETTES PER DAY
3%	ABOUT HALF PACK PER DAY
2%	ONE PACK OR MORE PER DAY
*	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

25. Thinking now about your own close circle of friends, how many of them currently drink beer or other alcoholic drinks pretty regularly, like most weekends - none of them, less than half, about half, more than half, or all of them?

54%	NONE
22%	LESS THAN HALF
8%	HALF
7%	MORE THAN HALF
6%	ALL OF THEM
2%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

26. In a typical week, will your mother drink wine, beer, or another alcoholic beverage? [IF YES] Would you say in a typical day, she will have no drinks, one drink, two drinks, or more than two drinks? [IF NO] Does she ever drink?

54%	NEVER DRINKS
21%	NO DRINKS IN A TYPICAL WEEK
10%	WEEKLY DRINKER (<1/DAY)
8%	1 PER DAY
2%	2 PER DAY
1%	3+ PER DAY
4%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

27. In a typical week, will your father drink wine, beer, or another alcoholic beverage? [IF YES] Would you say in a typical day, he will have no drinks, one drink, two drinks, or more than two drinks? [IF NO] Does he ever drink?

38%	NEVER DRINKS
17%	NO DRINKS IN A TYPICAL WEEK
14%	WEEKLY DRINKER (<1/DAY)
10%	1 PER DAY
6%	2 PER DAY

4% 3+ PER DAY
12% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

28. In a typical week, will you drink wine, beer, or another alcoholic beverage? [IF YES] Would you say in a typical day, you will you have no drinks, one drink, two drinks, or more than two drinks? [IF NO] Do you ever drink?

80% NEVER DRINKS
12% NO DRINKS IN A TYPICAL WEEK
5% WEEKLY DRINKER (<1/DAY)
1% 1 PER DAY
1% 2 PER DAY
1% 3+ PER DAY
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

29. [IF OTHER THAN NEVER DRINKS IN PREVIOUS QUESTION] In a typical month, how many times will you get drunk - if at all?

80% NEVER DRINKS [NOT ASKED]
9% 0
4% 1
3% 2
1% 3
3% 4 OR MORE
* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

Changing topics now ...

30. Is your school a drug-free school or is it not drug free, meaning some students keep drugs, use drugs or sell drugs on school grounds?

45% DRUG-FREE
50% NOT DRUG-FREE
6% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

31. Thinking again about your own close circle of friends, how many of them currently use marijuana - none of them, less than half, about half, more than half, or all of them?

65% NONE
20% LESS THAN HALF
6% HALF
5% MORE THAN HALF
4% ALL OF THEM
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

32. Do you know a friend or classmate who has used illegal drugs like acid, cocaine, or heroin? [IF YES] Do you know more than one person who has used drugs like acid, cocaine, or heroin?

15% YES, KNOW ONE
29% YES, KNOW MORE THAN ONE
54% DO NOT KNOW ANYONE WHO HAS USED THESE DRUGS
2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

33. Do you know a friend or classmate who has used ecstasy or "E"? [IF YES] Do you know more than one person who has used ecstasy or "E"?

11% YES, KNOW ONE
17% YES, KNOW MORE THAN ONE
69% DO NOT KNOW ANYONE WHO HAS USED ESCTASY
4% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

34. Have you ever been to a rave? [IF YES] Was ecstasy available at the rave?

7% BEEN TO RAVE, ECSTASY AVAILABLE
3% BEEN TO RAVE, ECSTASY NOT AVAILABLE
87% NEVER BEEN TO A RAVE
3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

35. Which is easiest for someone your age to buy: cigarettes, beer or marijuana?

33% CIGARETTES
10% BEER
33% MARIJUANA
7% THE SAME
17% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

36. If you wanted to buy marijuana right now, how long would it take you to get it: an hour or less, a few hours, within a day, within a week, longer than a week, or would you be unable to buy it?

27% AN HOUR OR LESS
6% A FEW HOURS
14% WITHIN A DAY
11% WITHIN A WEEK
2% LONGER THAN A WEEK
24% WOULD BE UNABLE TO BUY
16% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

37. Have you ever had a serious discussion with your parents about the risks of using illegal drugs? [IF YES] Was it with your mom, your dad or both parents? [IF NO] Would you like to have such a discussion?

44% YES, BOTH PARENTS
19% YES, MOM
5% YES, DAD
8% NO, BUT I WOULD LIKE TO HAVE SUCH A DISCUSSION
23% NO, AND I WOULD NOT WANT SUCH A DISCUSSION
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

38. If your parents [or parent or guardian] found out you were using marijuana, do you think they would be ...

68% EXTREMELY UPSET
17% VERY UPSET
6% NOT TOO UPSET
1% NOT AT ALL UPSET, or
7% DO YOU NOT REALLY KNOW HOW THEY WOULD REACT?
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE [DO NOT READ]

39. Would you describe your relationship with your mother as excellent, very good, good, fair or poor?

43% EXCELLENT
29% VERY GOOD
17% GOOD
6% FAIR
3% POOR
2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

40. Would you describe your relationship with your father as excellent, very good, good, fair or poor?

32% EXCELLENT
24% VERY GOOD
21% GOOD
8% FAIR
9% POOR
6% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

41. Would you say that the well-being of your family is your parents [or parent or guardian] highest priority, or are there other things which are as important or more important to them?

82% FAMILY IS HIGHEST PRIORITY
11% OTHER THINGS ARE MORE IMPORTANT
7% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

42. Some teens have told me they sometimes wonder whether their parents really care about them. Thinking about your own circle of friends, how many of them are unsure whether their parents really care about them - none of them, less than half, about half, more than half, or all of them?

36%	NONE
38%	LESS THAN HALF
10%	HALF
7%	MORE THAN HALF
5%	ALL OF THEM
5%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

43. Do you have chores around the house that you are responsible for doing regularly?

88%	YES
12%	NO
*	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

44. In a typical month, how often do you attend church or religious services?

26%	0, NEVER
11%	1
11%	2
7%	3
31%	4, EVERY WEEK
13%	5 OR MORE
2%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

45. How many of your friends attend religious services regularly - none, less than half, half, more than half, most or all of them?

9%	NONE
25%	LESS THAN HALF
22%	HALF
16%	MORE THAN HALF
22%	MOST OR ALL
5%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

46. Does either your mother or your father do any regular volunteer work in the community?

42%	YES
55%	NO
4%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

47. In a typical week, how often do you and your parents [or parent or guardian] eat dinner together?

5%	NEVER
7%	1
7%	2
13%	3
11%	4
10%	5

6% 6
41% 7
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

48. [IF FAMILY EVER HAS DINNER] When your family has dinner together, is a television usually on in the room where you are eating, or not?

35% TELEVISION ON
58% TV NOT ON
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
6% NOT ASKED

49. [IF EVER HAS FAMILY DINNER] Which best describes the dinners you have as a family: "dinner is usually fun, we often talk about things that are interesting to me" or "dinner is usually pretty boring, we do not often discuss things that are interesting to me."

69% FUN
21% BORING
4% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
6% NOT ASKED

50. [ASK ALL] How aware are your parents [or parent or guardian] with whom you live of how you're doing in school - very aware, fairly aware, fairly unaware, or very unaware?

67% VERY AWARE
26% FAIRLY AWARE
4% FAIRLY UNAWARE
2% VERY UNAWARE
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

51. Do your parents [or parent or guardian] usually try to monitor what you watch on TV?

50% YES, PARENTS [OR PARENT OR GUARDIAN] MONITOR
50% NO
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

52. Do your parents [or parent or guardian] put any restrictions on the music CDs you can buy?

36% YES
63% NO
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

53. Do you have access to the Internet at home? [IF YES] Do your parents [or parent or guardian] monitor what you do on the Internet?

31% NO INTERNET
39% PARENTS [OR PARENT OR GUARDIAN] MONITOR INTERNET USE
30% PARENTS [OR PARENT OR GUARDIAN] DO NOT MONITOR
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

54. On weekends, do you have to be home by a particular time at night?

72%	YES
25%	NO
3%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

55. How many close friends would you say you have? [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

1%	0
3%	1
5%	2
10%	3
9%	4
17%	5
8%	6
7%	7
3%	8
1%	9
14%	10
18%	11+
4%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

56. Would you say your father spends too much time at his job, or not?

27%	YES, TOO MUCH TIME
59%	NO, DOES NOT
2%	DOESN'T WORK
12%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

57. Would you say your mother spends too much time at her job, or not?

18%	YES, TOO MUCH TIME
71%	NO, DOES NOT
8%	DOESN'T WORK
3%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

58. Is the time your parents [or parent or guardian] spend working necessary to provide your family with the things you need, or do your parents [or parent or guardian] work more than they really have to?

73%	NECESSARY
23%	NOT NECESSARY
4%	DON'T KNOW

59. If it were up to you, would you spend more time with your mother, less time with your mother, or do you think you already spend the right amount of time with your mother?

33% MORE TIME
6% LESS TIME
60% RIGHT AMOUNT
2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

60. If it were up to you, would you spend more time with your father, less time with your father, or do you think you already spend the right amount of time with your father?

42% MORE TIME
7% LESS TIME
44% RIGHT AMOUNT
8% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

We're almost finished...

61. How many brothers and sisters do you have? [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

9% 0
31% 1
27% 2
16% 3
7% 4
10% 5+
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

62. Did both of your parents graduate from college, one of your parents graduate from college, or neither of them graduate from college?

35% BOTH PARENTS [OR PARENT OR GUARDIAN] GRADUATED FROM COLLEGE
28% ONLY ONE PARENT GRADUATED FROM COLLEGE
34% NEITHER PARENT GRADUATED FROM COLLEGE
.4% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

63. What is your main racial or ethnic heritage: Hispanic or Latino-American (whether black or white), white but not Hispanic, African-American or black but not Hispanic, Asian-American, or Native American?

16% HISPANIC OR LATINO-AMERICAN
62% WHITE BUT NOT HISPANIC
14% AFRICAN-AMERICAN OR BLACK BUT NOT HISPANIC
5% ASIAN-AMERICAN
3% NATIVE-AMERICAN
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

64. What kind of grades do you get in school? Just stop me when I read the right category...

2%	MOSTLY D's AND F's
4%	MOSTLY C's AND D's
5%	MOSTLY C's
22%	MOSTLY B's AND C's
10%	MOSTLY B's
41%	MOSTLY A's AND B's
16%	MOSTLY A's
1%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

65. Have you ever smoked marijuana?

21%	YES
78%	NEVER TRIED IT
1%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

66. [VERSION A, IF SMOKED MARIJUANA] Have you ever been given marijuana or any other drug by an adult - like a parent, an adult relative, an older brother or sister, or an adult friend? [IF YES] Which adult gave you marijuana or another drug?

total	subsample	
14%	67%	NO
*	1%	YES, A PARENT
2%	10%	YES, ADULT RELATIVE
4%	21%	YES, AN ADULT FRIEND
*	1%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
79%	—	NOT ASKED

[VERSION B, IF NOT TRIED MARIJUANA, PRECODE OPEN END] Who has had the most influence over your decision <u>not</u> to try marijuana?

total	subsample	
8%	9%	FRIENDS
18%	23%	MYSELF
4%	5%	SIBLING
28%	35%	PARENTS [OR PARENT OR GUARDIAN], MOM
9%	12%	PARENTS [OR PARENT OR GUARDIAN], DAD
2%	2%	PARENTS, BOTH
1%	2%	SOME OTHER ADULT
2%	3%	OTHER RELATIVE
3%	4%	TEACHER OR OTHER SCHOOL OFFICIAL
2%	2%	OTHER RESPONSES
3%	4%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
21%	—	NOTASKED

67. [ASK ALL] How likely is it that you will try drugs in the future?

6%	VERY LIKELY
7%	SOMEWHAT LIKELY
34%	NOT VERY LIKELY
51%	NEVER HAPPEN
2%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

68. One final question: as you were speaking with me, was there someone there with you who could overhear your answers, or not?

24%	COULD OVERHEAR
75%	COULD NOT OVERHEAR
2%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

That's the last of my questions. Thank you very much for your answers and for your time.

Good-bye